

## TELLER RAPS POLICY

### Opposes Forest Reservation as Federal Usurpation.

#### DEPEW DEFENDS THE BUREAU

Forestry Section of Agricultural Appropriation Bill Takes Up Afternoon and Brings Out Spicy Debate, but No Business Is Transacted During the Senate Session.

The Senate did not make satisfactory progress yesterday in the direction of an early adjournment of Congress. Most of the afternoon was given to the consideration of the forestry features of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Senator Depew, of New York, addressed the Senate in support of the work of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester. He was followed by Senator Teller, of Colorado, who criticized the service. The latter declared that the forests should be looked after by State authorities, and not by the Federal. The leasing of grazing privileges and water rights, Mr. Teller contended, was the first step in the line of Federal usurpation that would destroy the rights of the States.

"This country is in more danger to-day," said he, "than it was at the close of the civil war."

He declared the forest rangers in the Western States were dictatorial and arbitrary, and even tried to run the conventions called to consider public land and grazing matters.

"In Idaho they actually did go in and dominate the convention called to consider public land and mining matters," said Mr. Teller.

"I beg to correct the Senator," interposed Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. "They tried, but failed." (Laughter.)

#### Fight Not Yet Over.

"This moved Mr. Teller to explain how a lot of determined men at a similar convention in Denver last year met the forest rangers at the door and turned them back, telling them that they had no place in the meeting."

The forestry section of the bill promises to excise as much as 10,000,000 acres last year, when several days of the session were consumed. There is a determination, apparently, among the Western Senators, led by Senator Teller, Clark of Wyoming, Fulton of Oregon, and Heyburn, to knock out the large appropriation provided for the extension of the work of Forester Pinchot.

Mr. Depew's speech was a comprehensive presentation of the case for forest reservation as a measure for the preservation of the natural resources of the country. He declared that if the government had not set aside the millions of acres now under reservation, the lumber kings of the country who own or control all the remainder of the forests, would own the portions that are in the reserves and the country would be in their power.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, reminded the Senator from New York that Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, is an advocate of forest reserves.

"Yes," replied Mr. Depew; "he owns practically all that is reserved, but he knows that if that were not reserved he would have to own that, too, and he does not want to."

"And," interposed Senator Flint, of California, addressing Mr. Clark, "he did not have the reserves he'd have an absolute monopoly of all the lumber in the country."

Mr. Clark hastened to reply that he was not opposing, but favoring, forest reserves.

#### Opposes Lump Appropriations.

Senator Teller entered a vigorous protest against the appropriation of money in lump sums for the Agricultural Department bureaus. He declared that too much money was set aside for all the departments without the purposes for which it was to be used being clearly defined. Half a million dollars, he said, had been appropriated last year for the Department of Justice without its purposes being defined and that of that sum \$15,000 had been paid out as salary to one man, while many others received \$2,500 and got lavish traveling expenses as well.

He referred to "one man in the Northwest," who, while acting as special agent for the government, had been paid \$30,000 in the space of a few months, money to Senator Foraker to name this individual, Mr. Teller said he was Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor for the government in the Oregon land fraud cases.

"Wherever he went," added Mr. Teller, "he takes charge of the government's business, to the exclusion of the government officers charged with the enforcement of the law."

Mr. Foraker asked if the entire \$30,000 which Mr. Teller referred to had been expended in counsel fees. Mr. Teller thought that it had.

"In one case," asked Mr. Foraker. "No," was the reply. "I judge it was used for three or four cases."

#### Growth of the Bureau.

Mr. Teller pointed out that whereas the pending bill gave the Forest Service \$3,000,000 or more, that service had begun as a bureau a few years ago, with an annual appropriation of only \$15,000. He declared that literary men and others whose opinions had weight were employed in the bureau simply for the purpose of securing the benefit of this weight of opinion in its effect upon the public. The Senator from Colorado surprised some of his colleagues by declaring that it the trade and commerce of the country required all the timber in the country, the timber should be cut, regardless of the future. He referred to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, as "that distinguished tree-man, Mr. Pinchot," and described him as the czar of the forests, whose mandates were minimal to the welfare of the people.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, interrupted Mr. Teller while the latter was discussing the immense force employed on the forest reserves, to point out that the area of the reserves was 250,000 square miles, or that of an empire, and declared that the number of men employed to care for this immense territory was not too great for the purpose.

#### Constitution Out of Date.

Senator Culberson interrupted while the Colorado Senator was discussing the constitutional aspects of the question to say that he was interested in the Senator's presentation of the constitutional side, and was about to ask a question when Mr. Teller remarked:

"Well, I apologize for mentioning the Constitution; it's a little out of the order nowadays to refer to the Constitution at all."

Mr. Teller gave a number of illustrations to demonstrate that the forest rangers and their superiors ran things with a high hand. He owned a mine in Colorado, he said, and he sent a blank asking a number of questions as to the value of his ore, the amount of money he had invested in the workings, and other things which he considered impertinent. He sent the blank back, with the statement that it was none of the forester's business. He received a reply, sending the blank to him again and threatening that if he did not fill it out he would be arrested.

"I sent it back again," remarked Mr. Teller, amid the laughter of his col-

leagues, "telling them to go ahead and arrest, and they'd see what would come of it."

#### Favors Shotgun Resistance.

At another point Mr. Teller, to the surprise of those who have looked upon him as a man of peace, declared that he wished the people on the reserves would meet the inquisitive and meddling rangers with the usual frontier argument—the shotgun.

To the delight of the more radical of the anti-administration Senators, Mr. Teller referred to the old story that when Congress passed the law prohibiting further reservation of forest lands in certain Western States the President withheld his signature to the bill until, by proclamation, he had set aside 20,000 acres in the territory which the law was intended to protect against such reservation.

#### LINCOLN HEAD IS ACCEPTED.

Borglum's Work, Now in the White House, to Be Placed in Capitol.

Declared by Robert Lincoln, son of the civil war President, to be the best likeness of his father extant, the Borglum head of the emancipator which now rests in the White House will be accepted by Congress and given a place of honor in the Capitol. This decision has been reached by the Joint Committee on the Library, which has in charge the placing of Capitol statuary. The head, which is of heroic size, attracted great attention at the White House reception last winter, and its remarkable execution was generally commended upon.

Carved by Borglum, the well-known New York sculptor, the marble effigy of the former President was purchased by Eugene Meyer, Jr., of that city, who offered to donate it to the government for the Capitol. It will be given a prominent place, although the precise location has not yet been determined upon.

#### NO GUARD FOR G. P. O. FUNDS

House Refuses to Authorize Precaution Offered.

Representative Perkins Submits Restraining Amendment—Debate Over Printery.

The \$5,000,000 and over which is given to the Public Printer to handle each year without safeguards of any sort will continue to remain under the supervision of one man for another year at least.

When the item appropriating the money for the Government Printing Office was reached yesterday during the debate on the sundry civil bill, Representative Perkins, of New York, a member of the Joint Committee on Printing, proposed an amendment which was intended to effectually watch over the Public Printer's funds.

This amendment required that all contracts for the Government Printing Office amounting to more than \$1,000 should first be approved by the Joint Committee when Congress was in session and by the Secretary of the Interior during the periods between sessions.

Although the amendment went out on a point of order, Mr. Perkins vigorously defended it before it was finally lost. After referring to expenditures for machinery for the Government Printing Office, which Mr. Rossiter in his report to the President some weeks ago declared extravagant, Mr. Perkins had this to say about the purchases made by Charles A. Stillings, late Public Printer:

"The purchases of furniture have been, to use the very mildest term, most injudicious."

"The Public Printer, whatever his motive was, spent a very large amount of money unwisely, and any intelligent committee would have been able undoubtedly to prevent a large amount of this injudicious expenditure."

After several questions, Mr. Perkins continued by paying his compliments to the old Audit System and Mr. Stillings by saying: "Investigation has shown that contracts have been fixed beforehand, and bids received were changed and modified until finally the desired customer was reached, and then the contract was let."

"I do not condemn the Public Printer or his predecessor. All I say is that I think, considering the size of the plant and the amount of business, that a supervision over the Public Printer vested in the committee that has charge of this branch of the government."

After some further debate in which Chairman Tawney said that the proposition of Mr. Perkins would not work out and Representative Smith, a member of the Appropriations Committee, explained the principle underlying the appropriation for the Government Printing Office, the amendment was ruled out by Chairman Watson of the Committee of the Whole.

#### UNCLE'S POWER STAYS UP.

Provision to Save United States Much Money Knocked Out.

Although it has been carefully explained by Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, that Uncle Samuel might save thousands of dollars each year by entering into a long-term contract with the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company for cheap electric current, that provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for such contract, and fixing the rate to be paid by the United States, went out yesterday on a point of order.

Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, could hardly wait to make the point of order against the paragraph in question. Indeed, before the reading clerk had near finished Mr. Gaines was on his feet objecting.

When the clerk finally did reach the end of Mr. Gaines' much to the disgust, probably of Representative Carry, of Wisconsin, who recently talked copiously about the subject in a newspaper, made the point of order.

Mr. Tawney was plainly so thoroughly charmed at this proceeding that he merely stated that the matter had received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Chairman Watson sustained the point of order and the paragraph went out.

The paragraph so easily killed provided substantially that the United States would get its electric power, after a certain number of kilowatt hours had been and each year, at a rate of 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour. At present it pays different prices in different buildings and also attempts to manufacture some power and current of its own.

#### Will Pass the House.

The sundry civil bill doubtless will pass the House today, as consideration of it has been completed by the Committee of the Whole. It carried \$20,715,300, but to this was added by the Committee of the Whole \$3,662,350, which showed the disapproval of the House of the attempt of the Appropriations Committee to economize on items of which the House regarded as necessary expenditure.

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## SPEAKER CANNON 72

### So Democrats Hang Up Their House Filibuster.

#### SPEAKS TO THEM VERY SOFTLY

Uncle Joe, on Anniversary of His Birth, Is Honored by Illinois Delegation—House Cheers His Speech. Gets Seventy-two Big Red Roses. Isn't Really Old or Very Young.

The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, who happens to be Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., yesterday afternoon in front of the watching eyes of the members of that House, spoke a few words into their wide-open ears, and the Democratic filibuster took wings like a press agent's busy fancy.

Mr. Cannon wasn't really seventy-two years old, although the family Bible might say so; nor yet was he seventy-two years young. He was just seventy-two years normal, and he showed it in the way he spoke to a House that hasn't been acting with the docility of a well-spanked babe for several weeks.

To begin with, Mr. Cannon had forgotten all about May 7 being such a curious thing as a birthday, and he wasn't at all conscious, of course, that it was his seventy-second birthday. But after the Hon. Henry Sherman, of Illinois, also of Illinois, had casually informed Mr. Joseph G. Cannon that some one who wasn't a file away was now seventy-two years old the Speaker woke up to the fact in earnest.

#### Bringing in the Sheaves.

About 4 o'clock the members of the Illinois delegation invaded the Speaker's room, bearing with them large-sized and well-selected portions of congratulations, as well as seventy-two unparaphrased American Beauty roses.

Mr. Cannon made them quite a little speech, but it wasn't really a circumstance to what he said afterward in the House when the vote was half through on a motion to go into recess.

Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri, who may yet be Speaker himself, if there is a Democratic House, and who is at present, in the absence of Minority Leader John Sharp Williams, the acting chief of the belligerent Democratic Indians, interrupted the monotonous call of the clerk with:

"Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry." Mr. Cannon, with his usual courtesy, politely requested that the gentleman state it. The gentleman stated it as follows:

"Is not this the anniversary of the birthday of the Speaker of the House?" Mr. Joseph G. Cannon said then that he didn't want to have a roll call interrupted, but if the House would forgive it he might truthfully say that he had heard some rumors to the effect that he was seventy-two years old just about that time.

#### What Mr. Cannon Said.

After thanking Mr. Clark, the Speaker proceeded into one of the speeches for which he is famous. "It is some compensation for being seventy-two," he said, "that friends recollect the birthday anniversary with kind words and thoughts. Many years of service in the House of Representatives authorize me to state that so far as I know or believe there is no greater legislative body than these which constitute the Congress of the United States."

"In filibustering times we occasionally have something of temper, something of temporary feeling. In all contests between virtue men the controversies are sharp, and as ours is a government through parties there is a political reason to play for advantage in approaching campaigns."

"But be it said that, while we are partisans in the country and partisans in the House, we are all citizens of the same land, and on each side of the center aisle there is integrity, fidelity, and patriotism. And one of the things noticeable in the House, and one of the things belonging to our civilization here in the United States, is that in our own contests do not strike below the belt."

#### Macon Is Moved.

The Speaker's remarks put everybody in good humor, and Representative Macon, of Arkansas, was so affected that he moved "that in consideration of the fact that this is the Speaker's birthday the roll call be dispensed with." The motion carried by unanimous consent. Then the Democratic filibuster broken for the first time, the House proceeded to consider the bill introduced by John Sharp Williams announcing his purpose to force the Republicans to "do something."

#### SPEAKS FOR POSTAL BANK.

Senator Carter Thinks Constitution Allows Proposed Venture.

Senator Carter, of Montana, made an extended speech in the Senate yesterday in support of the bill to establish postal savings institutions.

He reviewed the repeated official recommendations on the subject, and commended the system in operation in other countries.

Asked by his colleague from Montana, Senator Dixon, "by what delegated or implied power in the Constitution the government of the United States could enter into the business of postal savings," Mr. Carter replied that the power was "derived from the general-welfare clause of the Constitution."

This provoked a smile from Senator Aldrich, who remarked that it was a "broad general power."

"Admitting that," continued Mr. Carter, "I think the power is contained in the general-welfare clause."

#### PUBLISHER CAUSES SURPRISE.

W. E. Gardner Does Not Think Tariff Keeps Paper Up.

A publisher appeared before the House Committee inquiring into the operations of the paper trust yesterday who told the committee frankly that he did not believe the removal of the tariff would result in a reduction in the price of print paper. He was W. E. Gardner, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.

Mr. Gardner said that he strongly suspected the existence of a combination among paper and pulp men extending into Canada. For this reason and for further reason that he believed Canada would immediately impose an export duty on wood pulp and print paper, he believed the removal of the tariff, while "a step in the right direction," would do little to relieve American publishers.

Mr. Gardner was a good witness and entered deeply in the whole question of the conservation of the forests of the American continent. He caused the members of the committee to smile and wonder when at the end of his testimony, during which he had told of peculiar proffers of paper salesmen, he said that he didn't desire to be placed upon record as harboring any great ill feeling against these men.

"They were told to crucify me, and they did," said Mr. Gardner. "But they're all good fellows, anyway."

#### YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

##### SENATE.

The Forest Bureau section of the agricultural appropriation bill was discussed most of the afternoon. Senator Dewey making a speech in defense of the service and Senator Teller bitterly attacking it.

The post-office appropriation bill was reported from committee in skeleton form, with an amendment carrying the Gallinger subsidy extension provision.

Senator Culberson began a debate upon proposed increases in railroad freight rates, said to have the President's sanction, and Senator Foraker entered with zest into the discussion.

Senator Carter made an address advocating the post savings bank and a bill proposing to appropriate \$5,000 to aid in erecting a Pocahontas memorial, to commemorate the first permanent English settlement in the western hemisphere, at Jamestown, Va., was passed.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned until noon to-day.

##### HOUSE.

The House further considered the sundry civil appropriation bill.

At 5:20 the House, by unanimous consent, vacated a roll call, in consideration of the seventy-second birthday anniversary of Speaker Cannon, and took a recess until 11:30 to-day.

#### TOWNSEND AWAITS PRESIDENT

Anti-Injunction Bill Not to Be Pushed for Several Days.

Until President Roosevelt returns from Pine Knot, Representative Townsend, of Michigan, who wants an anti-injunction bill passed, will make no further effort to have the Republicans of the House meet in conference on the subject.

Mr. Townsend came to this conclusion as the result of the receipt by him yesterday of several hundred telegrams and many letters from business men all over the country protesting against any action on the pending anti-injunction measures.

Since the word went forth that Congress seriously contemplated passing such a bill, members have been deluged with protests against such action. In a sense the House is between the devil and the deep sea on this subject.

On the one hand stand the labor leaders, demanding a law that will practically abolish the writ of injunction. On the other hand, stand the business men protesting against what they deem to be dangerous legislation.

The Practical section has recommended the passage of an anti-injunction bill. Before Mr. Townsend goes any further in the movement to secure such a law he wants to have full and free conference with the President.

## PRESIDENT VETOES DAM BILL

Sticks to Belief Firms Should Pay for Power Rights.

Writes Representative Adam Bede, Insisting on Recompense to the Federal Government.

President Roosevelt adheres to the opinion that the United States has the power to collect taxes from firms or corporations authorized by Congress to build dams for power purposes in navigable streams over which the government has jurisdiction.

The President announced in a message sent to Congress on February 26 that he would hereafter veto all bills sent to him authorizing the building of dams in navigable streams that did not contain a provision limiting the time of such rights and imposing a charge payable to the government for them.

The President's action occasioned a letter addressed to Representative Adam Bede, of Minnesota, concerning a bill introduced by him in the interests of the Rainy River Improvement Company. Some years ago an act was passed by Congress empowering the company to put a dam in the Rainy River in Minnesota close to the international boundary line.

The company proceeded with the project, and has already invested in it approximately \$750,000. Owing to the financial flurry of last fall, the company was compelled to suspend operations, and the result that it was unable to comply with the act of Congress which stipulated that the dam should be completed within a certain time.

Early in the session Mr. Bede secured the passage of a bill extending the time in the interests of the Rainy River Improvement Company.

In accordance with his previously announced policy, the President promptly vetoed the measure.

In his letter to Representative Bede, the President says he is willing to make some concessions to the Rainy River company, inasmuch as its dam project is really a public work, and that he is merely asking for an extension of time in which to finish it. He suggests that if a bill is passed for the relief of the company he will sign it if it contains provisions that he proposes.

#### POCAHONTAS MEMORIAL.

Senate Passes Bill to Aid in Marking Jamestown Site.

Senator Daniel's bill proposing to appropriate \$5,000 to aid the Pocahontas Memorial Association in erecting a statue of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, who is celebrated in the early history of Virginia, was passed yesterday by the Senate.

The bill requires that the association shall raise a like sum and shall give bond for the proper disbursement of the money donated by the government, and it is provided that the statue, to be erected on the site of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, in memory of the preservation of that settlement by the intervention of the Indian maiden, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury as a condition to the payment of the money appropriated by the bill.

The \$5,000 bill has been paid over to the association until the site upon which the memorial is to be erected shall have been donated or otherwise secured to the association.

#### ALFONSO PARDONS ENEMIES.

Men Who Helped Bomb-thrower to Escape Released from Prison.

Madrid, May 7.—To commemorate the first anniversary of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, King Alfonso of first born, the king today pardoned Nekens, Ibarra, and Mada, who have been serving a sentence of nine years' imprisonment for aiding in the escape of Manuel Morales, the man who threw a bomb at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria on their wedding day, May 31, 1906.

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## WORK ON MONEY BILL

### Special Republican Committee Asks for Suggestion.

#### WANT QUESTION ANSWERED

Members Who Are to Report to Conference on Monday Night Get Busy Early—Send Letters of Inquiry to All Members of Party in House—Vreeland Bill Favorite.

The machinery was put in motion in the House yesterday whereby it is expected that an emergency currency bill will be passed in time to permit of its consideration by the Senate before adjournment.

The committee appointed Wednesday night to revise, modify, or amend the Vreeland bill within certain prescribed limits got together early yesterday, and the indications are that at Monday night's conference it will bring in a unanimous report.

No Republican member of the House interested in the subject will be ignored by the committee. By order of Chairman Vreeland a letter was addressed to each Republican asking him to submit his views to the committee on the matter and to give replies to questions, as follows:

"1. Would you favor placing a limit on the authorized issue of notes in the bill at an amount less than \$750,000,000?"

"2. Would you favor the requirement that the members of clearing-house associations should be limited to contiguous territory?"

"3. Would you permit more than one association in any one city?"

"4. Would you favor making the banks of all associations jointly and severally liable for all notes issued by said associations?"

Appended to these questions is this statement:

"The members of the committee would value any other suggestion which you have to offer in regard to currency legislation."

#### Leaders Are Confident.

The Republican leaders express confidence in their ability to bring through a bill in which the principle of commercial paper as a safe and logical asset of the emergency circulation shall be recognized. The insurgents declare that if an emergency measure is passed at all it will be by a narrow margin.

Opponents of the Vreeland bill, or the principle which it recognizes, are very emphatic in their insistence that any measure that may be passed shall contain a provision requiring the maintenance of a reserve against emergency notes. Representative Vreeland declares that no such reserve is necessary. He is seeking more light on this point, however, and yesterday wired a number of leading bankers of New York and elsewhere throughout the country soliciting their views on the subject.

Objection is also made to that provision in the bill relating to clearing-house associations. The fear is expressed that as the measure was offered by banks in the financial centers, they would dominate the clearing-house associations and get more than their share of emergency notes.

Mr. Vreeland meets this objection with an amendment providing that clearing-house associations shall be formed of banks in contiguous territory. This would prevent a bank in New York from joining an association composed of banks in Texas or Chicago, as the case might be.

#### Full of Difficulties.

That the situation is full of difficulties is shown in a criticism made largely by Western members, who profess to be afraid that the Aldrich bill is suggested for business ruin and political disaster, and who say they see no substantial difference between the Aldrich bill and the Vreeland bill. They base their opinion upon the provision in the Vreeland bill regarding "any securities, including commercial paper, held by a national banking association."

This, it is contended, is broader than the provision of the Aldrich bill, and would admit of the use of railroad, State, county, and municipal bonds, as well as government bonds, as security for emergency circulation.

The leaders will impress upon timid brethren before Monday night the necessity for action or temporary financial legislation in the interests of the business integrity of the country, and, as well as in the interests of Republican success at the coming elections.

## CONGRESS BRIEFS

Senator Frazier offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill for the relief of the Hermites, Andrew Jackson and his Tennessee.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of William R. Wheeler, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, vice Lawrence O. Murray, appointed Comptroller of the Currency.

Representative Roderberg, of Illinois, alarmed by George F. Gridley, of Providence, R. I., who on Wednesday made a speech from the visitors' gallery demanding his alleged rights, introduced a bill yesterday providing for the appointment of additional Senators to be stationed in the galleries.

Representative Tamm, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a bill to transfer the jurisdiction over the portion of the Washington aqueduct within the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia, from the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army to the District Commissioners.

It is believed that the District of Columbia labor bill, passed by the Senate Thursday, with possible slight alterations, will go through the House before adjournment. Chairman Smead of the District Committee, who has been working for the bill, thinks that it will easily receive the necessary majority.

The Senate, on motion of Senator Frasier, agreed to the House amendment to the resolution recently passed appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the cyclone which last month devastated portions of the South. The amendment adds to the States in which relief is to be extended Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Senator Fry's bill allowing ship owners to use private signals at sea was favorably reported from the Senate Commerce Committee. An owner may register his signals, and then, in the event of a collision with the commissioner of navigation, who shall give public notice of them, so as to prevent them from being mistaken for signals of distress or pilot signals.

Masters of passenger steamers shall keep a correct account of all passengers received and delivered by their boats from day to day, and masters of vessels plying routes of